# Grening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Prior THERECAST'S PER COPY, OF STORTERS CRIVE PUR WRISE, POSTAGE IN the CHARLES PUR ANNUAL DES DELLAR out of the City at NEED DOLLARS PUR ANNUAL DES DELLAR AND FIRST CRITE CON TWO MOVERS, INVESTIGATION AND RESERVED

Advertisements inserted at the usual raise. A liberal and made for extended inactions

To Advertisers. ong to the great increase to the directation of the great Transcratin, compelling us to a to prove at an phase, we brankly request that advortanced ma-ented to as soon as 10 works, if possible, to to the an inserting in all of our edition.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

### THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS.

The public do not require to be barangued into being grateful at such a time as this, They require no Mrs. Pardiggle to take them into custody and straight-jacket them late a state of thankfulness. They have received from God exhaustless treasures, each of which has a tongue to speak for liself and land its own worth. Our national advantages point themselves out so clearly to even the most unreflecting, that the religious observances of Thanksgiving day are felt to be the natural exponent of the people's heart.

We have no need to work ourselves up on the subject, no inducement to feigu a prosperity which we do not possess, and to render our thanks hypocritical also. The actions of our armies in the field, the good service of those private workers who toll at home for the well-being of the soldiers, and the unanimity of feeling prevailing between these two vast divisions, are sufficient causes for good fortune, even without taking into consideration all those immense valuable reservoirs of strength which it seems impossible to drain. We have been lectured for our national ains, and we have been told that the nation is being punished for them.

This may be so. But it is good to turn our thoughts away from our slns sometimes. It is to take a one-sided view of one's self to reflect wholly upon one's short-comings. We have some natural good in us. The circumstances under which the first colonists made a home for themselves argue this, and the constitution of human nature asserts it. Let us then take a more cheering view of ourselves

A perpetual shadow should not intrade into the genial atmosphere of repentance. We must have something to smile at as well as to weep over. We cannot be forever mourning over our sins. The sackeloth will wear out, and the ashes will be dissipated by the gales or time. If we do not, then, give thanks attired in purple-and-fine-linen robes of rejoicing, letus at least anoint our hands, and go with a decent countenance to the sanctuary. If ever a nation has met with retribution, we have met with it; If ever a great people could work out their own atonement and salvation, we are doing it.

When we speak of our prosperity at home and in the field, we do not forget the mutilated scenes of war, nor the dreadful anguish of thousands of households. But we compare these afflictions with the grand principles they are evolving, and the ultimate good they will establish. If through "sorrow's night and danger's path" only the individual can hope to enter a world of happiness, the same discipline is necessary for a nation. And now that so much of that discipline is over, let us not brood too constantly over our sins, but take heart of grace for the good that yet is

What thousands on thousands of Thanksgiving tables to-morrow will be graced by the result of the election! How many plain dishes will be sauced with the conviction that Aura-NAM LINCOLN is to be the next President of the United States! How many a rich melange will have its indigestibility corrected by the observe, generally, that one of the most same thought! That remembrance itself is | efficient, because powerfully conciliating meathe good digestion that waits on appetite, and | sures which the Government can employ to the knowledge that the premium on gold does not after all affect the price of provisions as much as might be anticipated, is the health the whole country, is the re-establishment of

Let grumbling, then, be banished from the sent away from the table. Let sweet charity tincture the atmosphere of society with its dlug-and may they be the reverse of angels' visits-let there be bright smiles and genial jokes. We can take an example from the soldiers in this. They never murmur in giving thanks. With them gratitude is not an affecting sense of future favors. They work the hardest for all they get, and they do

Some people give thanks as they give almsbefore paying them as they are in paying their debta. Some, again, go to work at them as though they were driving a bargain, and are bent on having the best of it, and others are as thoughtlessly free with them as with so much harm, while it may prove productive of the borrowed money. How many take a quiet and sober view of themselves, society, the nation, and reckoning up the sum-total, give with humility from the overflowings of honest.

In some of their aspects our Thanksgiving days are the Parisian Subbath Americanized. The worldly and the religious are out in full force. All social resources are drawn out. The genius of our people shows itself as well was ferror with which religious meetings respectively as well as in the intense respectively which the linesees seek means of the master seating hob and build well other. Were printed arrows but an allegist remains Therefore that the tell are suscided to be according that of this he and if unploymen of all he area pour this area

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of the Christian Commission. Every impulse that is holy it appeals to; everything which s opposed to the exercise of true Christian charity it is antagonistic to. The extent of in operations will be partly appreciated by a crusal of the documents on our eighth page. They give a detailed account of its character and workings, and relate numerous affecting incidents which in themselves are your are for the efficacy of the Commission and its thoroughly good management.

BAINING THE BLOCKADE OF NOR-FOLK.

The late proclamation of the President, doclaring the blockade of Norfolk and other certain ports raised, should afford all good citizens in this section of the Union the sincerest gratification. The fact itself shows that the Government has so implicit a faith in its ability to hold the particular points on our senboard named in the preclamation of Mr. Lincoln, that it no longer hesitates to open them to trade, and to guarantee all dus protection to those citizens who may avail themselves of a privilege and benefit sorlong necessarily suspended.

Philadelphia once had a most advantageous ommerce with Norfolk, and with a vast extent of interior country which our merchants reached through that port. The time is favorable for renewing that commerce at once and extending it to the utmost possible limits to which capital and enterprise can extend it. It depends entirely with our own citizens whether they will reap the first truits of a revived commercial intercourse with the south as fast as the Administration can and does open the way for it, or leave those fruits to be gathered and appropriated by their more active and thrifty neighbors of Baltimore, New York, and Boston.

We make no doubt that the people of the cities named will be wide awake to the golden opportunity that is presented to them by the removal of the blockade of Norfolk, and unless we bestir ourselves in the same direction we shall exhibit our old-time slowness and anothy. and deserve to remain stagnating in the midst of more natural resources for trade than are possessed by all the cities of the North esides.

Why should Pennsylvania allow New York and Boston to grow rich on her fields, and her mines, and her forests? Why should she suffer the people of other States to be the carriers ofher products to profitable markets, and to realize enormous wealth in the sale of them at a large advance on the first price paid to the procurers? This is what has been done in the past, and is yet being done. Is there never to be a change for the better? Will our people never arouse themselves to a right understanding of their interests, and put forth the energy that is necessary to promote and ecure those interests?

No better chance could be offered to bagin the work than that which the gradual re-estabishment of commercial relations and intercourse with the South presents. Norfolk, Virginia, is naturally one of the finest harbors on our entire sea-coast; and with the close of the war, and the new elements, social and political, that will no doubt be brought to bear in the development of the material riches of the Southern country, it must in course of time become one of the most prosperous of our American ports, both as respects the coastwise trade and foreign commerce. A line of railways will connect Norfolk with all parts of the South, even to the uttermost limits of Texas and Florida; and it is but reaonable that, for much of all that the North can pour into the lap of the South through her ports, the South will be able to return an equivalent in her principal staples, whose production free labor will increase in amount one

hundred fold and more. And let us, while on this interesting subject, effect a conquest of the Rebellion and renew amicable connections between the people of commercial intercourse between us as speedily as circumstances will admit of its being done. board; liet complainings be ignominiously The President is evidently aware of this. and his recent proclamation shows that he is determined to test at the earliest pracneutral tint. For all the plums in the pud- ticable moment the virtue of bringing the two sections of the country together in friendly association, and binding them to one another by the gentle, yet strong bonds of mutual interest. It has been said that the war has put implacable hatred between the belligerents, and nothing can ever unite them never swaddle a curse up in a smile. They in peace and affection again. The prophecy is made by those whose wish is probably not grumble so very much even when they go father to their thought. But be all that as it may, the problem can only be solved by experiment, and it is the duty of the Government they never give them at all, or are as long | to lose no time, and spare no proper means in trying the question practically. This opening, then, of the port of Norfolk, is a fair beginning of the work, and we shall soon see how it will result. The effort, at all events, can do no

## greatest good. LIGHT IN EGYPT.

For many years the lower portion of Illiiols bordering on the Ohio river, and extending towards the interior of the State for something like one hundred miles, has been styled in political circles "Egypt." The old Whig party fixed this name upon it from the fact that there were but one or two countles out of a couple of dozen which ever gave Whig has enveloped this modern Egypt is being rapidly dispelled, and nothing has so tended to let light upon that region as the war in which we are now engaged. Nearly this whole portion of Illinois was originally settled by men from the slave States of Kontucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. They were poor men, who left those States because of the dif-Leithies thrown in the way of their advancement in wealth and position by the aristocracy Por an analysis the case generally in the some stayon, these men, who sought more free-don in Thurs, were not only impoverished, company (the Consumers' Mutan) Coal Combut there is the lymorum and when they cast their litter the policy a feel State they carbled places as the policy of demonstract and state they have and the same that the called first cost, which means the simple expense to the company of leasing and working the mine, and delivering the coal to encium.

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the monster by stripping off the diagulas, and | would pass a general law for chartering comthe eyes of men who homestly love their country and abhor despotism opened in litter astonishment. They began to read and think for themselves, and the more they read and thought the more they shuddered over the horrible crime which the leaders of the Rebels tary check to that rapacions and baneful lion were endeavoring to consummate. The light was let in upon their minds, and the gross darkness fled. Numbers of their bank either on the field of battle or on the stumpset the example of a resolution to stand by the Union. The heroic deeds of General Jons A. Logan on numerous bloody fields, of heartless sharpers, who are remorabled and his clarion voice at home, "shouting the affect upon the people and stirred them to a poor. It is high time that this speculation in victorious rally for the old flag.

Democratic party, at the November election estance, Johnson county, in 1860, gave Mr. cost. Lincoln 40 votes; Douglas, 1522. This year the Republican ticket carries it by 700; and so we might multiply instances of the great moral revolution which has occurred in Southern Hilnois—a region which had actually become a byword and a reproach. But the day has dawned, and light and knowledge, scatter afar the blackness and ignorance which so long enshrouded and so long possessed the minds of its people.

Taking Southern Illinois as an example of what can be done in the way of regenerating a community, may we not hope, with a certainty of fulfilment, that the same result will transpire among the people of the South, so soon as the war is brought to a termination? Will not the masses of the Southern people more fully understand their own and the interests of the Government? The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press being then youchsafed them, they will learn how great has been the darkness from which they have just emerged. The knowledge once acquired that the spirit of civilization is opposed to human bondage, and that no nation can be called a truly enlightened and Christlan nation which advocates and sustains it, will take full possession of their minds, and establish in them a permanent love for truth intelligence, and liberty, which no earthly power can ever shake-no human agency can ever seduce from its allegiance.

#### WAR PRICES AND THE POOR

In a recent article, "Trade and its Laws," we stated that as high prices for all the necessaries, as well as luxuries of life, are inevitably Incident to a state of war, it is both unjust and unwise to charge the Government with a result which it did not procure and cannot prevent. The war is not likely to come to a speedy conclusion, if we may credit the utterances of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his newspaper organs in the South, 'They breathe deflance to the arms of the nation and declare that they will not even listen to overtures of peace, except on the condition of independence. That sort of talk may sound to some ears like the ravings of desperation, and it is, no doubt. dictated in a large measure by a spirit of obstinacy that is much more inspired by malignant passion than cool and considerate reason.

Assuming, then, that the war may, under any auspices, last a year or two longer, it becomes a careful and provident people to anticipate the ordinary inconveniences of such a state of affairs, and to make all suitable preparation to meet them with virtuous fortitude and to mitigate them as far as possible. The question, therefore, of food and fuel for the million becomes highly important. It is quite apparent to any reflecting mind that, at the resent enormous prices of all the essential, indispensable articles of universal consumption, such as flour, coffee, tea, milk, sugar, meat, and the like, a vast number, perhaps a molety, if not a majority, of the people, cannot afford to buy enough provisions to answer the requirements of ordinary comfort, if not positive necessity. And as regards fuel, no one can fall to see that, with wood at thirteen dollars a cord, and coal at an equal, if not greater cost per ton, a very large proportion of our population must freeze to death in the next winter from sheer inability to purchase wood and coal enough to keep the house warm and cook the little food that their slender means will enable them to pay for.

What then is to be done in so serious an extremity? The man of wealth, or of easy circumstances, says he does not care about the matter. He has money enough to get what he wants, however prices may advance. But we are a civilized and Christian people, and live in a community in which no citizen can be allowed even if he would to think of his own private welfare and interest, in total disregard of the situation of his neighbor, or rather thousands of his fellow-townsmen and townswomen. The comparatively few who are well off, and who feel perfectly secure up in their seitish independence, and take no thought of the famishing and freezing multitude in whose midst they dwell. Christianity is not only opposed to such hard and ernel egotism, but public policy, social peace and

order, are equally repugnant to it. The time has come when provision must be made to avert scenes of bitter distress, if not of terrible disturbance and violence, in the community, by averting the extremes of personal want and suffering. Human nature, cultivated and disciplined as it may be by the laws, habits, and judicial sanctions of civil society is essentially and at bottom human nature still; and when the last crue) test of starration and death is applied to the moral sentiment and loyal instincts of the poor, we may be sure that the demands of nature

will be stronger than the sense of civic duty. enable every family to obtain fuel at a rate working the mine and delivering the coal to the consumer. The scheme has proved en-

h (name of it is furnished to each subscriber and it is subscribed at principle of the price that is described as openly one-half of the price that is described by one-half of the price that is described by one-half of the price.

ders or the wolf, slavery. Secresion revealed tea, and no on, provided the Leonalature panies to supply their stockholders with such commodifies at not cost. It is obvious that such a measure would prevent an incatentable amount of private suffering and public discontent. It would above all, oppose a saluspirit of speculation which locks up immense quantities of severary provisions in warehouses, creates an artimen came out in opposition to the Rebals, and ficial acareity of them, in order to fich thously force up their values, and inflicts on the whole community a fearful aggregate of distress and miscry simply to enrich a set enough to suddenly sequire enormous wealth battle cry of freedom," told with glorious by previous on the wants and sorrows of the the necessities of the people, as well as the A large number of countles which used credit and necessities of the Government, were miformly to throw heavy majorities for the stopped; and we know of no better means for correcting the svil than the principle of comcame up with their majorities reversed, and bination, now so successfully put in practice east them for Lincoln and the Union. For in supplying coal to the consumer at prime

> THE SOLDIERS IN THE PIELD AND THEIR PARILIES AT MORE. In the midst of the greatest war that any ivillacd nation has ever waged, it is gratify- required as a contract are every ing to record the manifestations of national

virtues, whose constant display has no parallel in history. The generosity of the people of the North has known no best or stint in its quality or quantity. It challenges the admiration of other nations, and must win eventual acknowledgment from our fees. A New York contemporary says :-

"The country has just sent a subvantisl Thanksgiving dinner to its soldiers and sailors, and doubtless freis the better for it. It will be and doubtless feels the better for it. It will be fully appreciated in the army and navy. Those who fight our cattles by land and sea are not the fellows to despise good cheer. Their long diet of hard tack and salt purk has not, we may be sure made them indifferent to roast turkey and from vegetables. It was a small thing for our people to raise a few thousand dellars for this points. A million world have been a opect. A million would have been a hear price to pay for the fresh courage and centry obser with which this pleasant and timely ift will inspire the learns of our brave soldiers. We have seen enough of camp and field life to know that nothing makes a soldier more cheerful know that nothing makes a solder more electrical than the feeling that the people at home sympathize with him in his struggles, privations, and sufferings, and appreciate his services at their trae value. And as the Thanksgiving lestival is the day of all days for thinking of home and the old household gatherings, the bountful dinner that will be distributed through the camps and the deets will any courte before heart from subness. fleets will save many a brave heart from sadness

d depression. But on the soldier is but half performed if we neglect to provide a Thanksrivi also for his family. In every city and village the North the families of soldiers should the North the families of soldiers should be sought out, and not one should be permitted to pass a cheerless day, when all the nation is rejoicing, for want of a good dinner. But this is not all. We must not be content with a sparmodic effort to relieve their wants. Winter is close upon us. The times are hard; prices of all kinds of provisions, clothing, and feel are amusually hige. Results have also advanced, and good houses are not to be litted at a moderate price. Unless timely and efficient aid is extended, there will assuredly be a great deal of suffering this winter among soldiers families. Their relief must not be left to private charity—it is a must not be left to private charity—it is a duty which the country owes the mea who defeed its life. But the work must be systematized in order to be effective. A countries should be organized in every city and town, whose business it should be to look up the families of soldiers, and to provide relief wherever it is required. Contributions of more v. the families of soldiers, and to provide wherever it is required. Contributions of a dothing, provisions, and fuel should be placed to the disposal of these committees, and, surely, be country which has given fifty thousand follars, at a day's notice, we may say, to provide Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers and diors, will not be backward to relieve the wants

"The Governor of Ohio has just made as excellent suggestion, which we should like to see adopted in every State. It is that, as we shall devote Thursday to thanksgiving for mational mercies, the whole country should unite to make the following Saturday a day of jubilee to the soldiers' families. Commit of distinct to the soldiers families. Committees of clikens can be readily organized in every city and village, who will attend to the distribution of the people's offerings. We need not enter into details, as the action of each committee must be adapted to the necessities which come under its notice; but almost every family can contribute its share of clothing, pro-visions, or fuel, which will be distributed by the ittees. There is no danger that too much will be sent in; for the necessity is great and urgont, and it will be difficult, even with the grentest care, to supply the actual wants of these objects of the nation's solicitude.

"There should be no de'ay in setting about this work. The most should be made of the little time left to make the Saturday following Thanksgiving a day of gladness for the wives and chil-dren of our brave defenders. Such a day's work will do more to strengthen the arms and reani-mate the courage of husbands, fathers, and prothers in the field than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men. It will show them that they and theirs are not forgotten, and that a graseful country is watchful of their welfare."

## Theodore Tilton, Esq.

There are few young men in the country who have made a more envisble reputation for themselves, in so brief a period of time, than Tuno-DORR TILYON, the able editor of the New York Independent. Since that paper came under the control of Mr. Tilton, instead of losing any of the popularity it had acquired under the management of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, its reputation for ability has become even more widely extended. As a writer Mr. Tillton is as vigorou as he is fearless, and the heaviest of his editorials are read with a keen interest, which is more than can be said of all editorials.

The late Presidential campaign has brought Mr. Tillyon before the country in a new light. He took an active part in it all, of course always on the side of liberty and the Union. Throughout against the worst vicissitudes of fortune, can- | New England, and in New York, mamense assemnot, nevertheless, afford to wrap themselves | blages of his follow-citizens greeted him with the most unbounded enthusiasm. To his fame as a writer, he has added the reputation of an accomplished and powerful speaker, and our fellowcitizens who had not the privilege of hearing him during the campaign, will embrace the opportunity which will be offered on Tuesday evening next at Concert Hall, when Mr. Tilton will speak on "The State of the Country"-a subject with which he, of all other men, is perhaps most thoroughly familiar. As this is his first lecture In our city, we hope he will be welcomed with a yory large andlenes.

Mr. De Cordova will give his first lecture tomorrow night, at Concert Hall, on "Courtship and Marriage." Many of our readers will recall the rich feast that was enjoyed by them at De Cordova's lectures last winter, which we extended to the public by their republication in our paper. He combines in his ctyle a volu of the gentlest and qualitiest humor, with a solid and cornect longing for a purer morality and healthler tone in the walks of daily life, whether at home or abroad. His recent lectures at Irving Hall, New York city, have been attended by intelligent and fashionable crowds, and his reputation and popularity have been permanently established in the metropolis. We cannot think of any more delightful conclusion to the joyous fastivities of Thanksgiving day than an adjournment of family ies generally to Coheart Hall.

-The cotton erop has been very successful this eason in Southern Dinnels, paying far better than any other product. Near four hundred bales have aiready been shipped from Carbondale, and more than as much more will be shipped. It is coming into Cairo with countl' rapidity along the entire line of the Central radicad. Extensive preparations are being made for the coming year, and if the season is propitions, the cotton crop will be

WANAMAREB & BROWN.

## BUSINESS ITEMS

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and Europe.
We feel satisfied that there are no Planes made in this matry superior to our own. As Phitadelphia menutacturers we pride ourselves in meting achieved a reputation for our matrometic ones. celled by any other makers in this country. It is a wellknown fact that our Pinnes have for many years make tained their high reputation, notwithst andrug the powerful

competition of the Eastern makers. his market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time been same agents very anleast continue to sell any one moder's instruments for any leadth of time, for the reason hold of other makers', perhaps still more infector, disough puffed up by them as combrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our efficers are often induced to purchase such infarior instruments, without considering their even or the constal interests of their city.

mannfactures certainty should not belover looked, for the

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and calebrated for its superior and shiffel workmen. Becond. The purchaser obtains the plane directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who neverly claims greater profits than the manu-

Third. The arent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the inarroment he voits is made tor the marrow, and the post-seem materials relatively on the other made was, as it materials responsible, and control which the responsible, and control which the responsibility fine the seast. Our reputation is at take at all times and it is inserting to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth, Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new they cannot give the same

Case instruments and instruments inight be equal to our own when new they cannot give the same authorities, or west the same length of this, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such planes as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our even excellent workmen, who fully understand the histiness, and will presupply give their attention, and his pinness be made to wear much looper.

Our challishment is one of the innest extensive in this country, and where our new improvements new in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world, our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great finalitations of this city.

Our histiness and our extensive facilities for manufacturing table us to keep on hand a large stock of malorisi, and procure the best machinery, do: procure the best machinery, de.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our planes. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and projudiced uninds, and those who are interested in the sale of other planes who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give as much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

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fe id Charms, thold Watch Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Fault Knives, Silver Fault Knives, Silver Fold Chains, Silver Fob Chains, Silver Vest Chains, Silver LaTED WALE, Plated on genume Albata metal, and war autot:

Tes Sets, Cake Basicals, Fruit Bashats, Card Beceives, Butter Junics, Sugar Dishes, Broskinat Caston Dinner Castors, Pickle Castors, Spoon Holders, Waiters, Urns, Sens. Salt Standa, all Helis.

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No. 002 CHESNIT STRUCK.

No. 002 CHESNIT STRUC

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders \$71/2 per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tens, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to can dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at \$10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 near of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAT COMPANY, Office No. 1718. THIRD Street (opposite the Girzard Bank, Stock Capital, \$250,000, in \$2.500 shares. Besseved working capital, \$1.500 shares. Stock of \$250 shares. \$170; of 70 shares, \$170; of 70 shares, \$250; of 100 shares, \$450; of 250 shares, \$2000. Each share entitles the helder to receive, every year,

shares, \$2000.

Each share entitles the helder to receive, every year, one and a half tone of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and stash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sake of all surplus each.

Stockholders who have been any coal may have their propertion of coal soid by the Company, for their especial

of the regular cash dirinends, to which they are ano cutified.

The Company possess is ge and well-built Coal Works at Jonalson (near Tremont), with extensive Minine and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, igne Steam Enrice, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in cell operation, capable of mining \$5,000 tons, to be exclusived to 150,000 tons, to be exclusived to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, charge of the Black Beath and Frimnose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two reducts the length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market. market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes wis, .— Lamp Coal, Broken, Egg. Hove, or Not Coal, all at the present coat price of \$1.50 per ton, dollwared at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circular and subscriptions amply at the Office, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, second foor, opposite Girard

Bauk.
Agent for Roading. —Mayor Hoyer.
Agent for Roading. —William Ferd, D. H. Welle, Robert
P. King, H. Schmeile.
WM. SCRMCELE, President,
A. B. Jander, Socretary.

LADIES.

GENTS AND CHILDREN'S

PARLOR AND ICE SKATES. J. B. SHANNON,

No. 1000 MARKET STREET,

NAVIGATION, SURVEYING, ENGINEER-WRITTEN AND VERBAL DE-

WESTIEN AND VERBAL DEscrytlens of Character, Constitution, and
Talent, with ADVICE on Business Habitis,
Education, Self-improvement, Monarement,
and Training of Childbills, social adaptalive, &c., day and eventus, by
JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phyronolysis and Equations,
For Mr. Tenthalm THOMAS G. & J. H. BHOWN,

DEALES IN Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags, Nor. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET. 31-22tuths?w Customer work made to order.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS

REDUCED PRICES,

I A TEMP.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 795 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS. ALL SHAPES.

> HEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT." BONNETTS

MODERATE PRICES

P. S. DLD VALVEY HONNETS made over. Poil Hate

and honards won spec WOOD & CARY. NO. 726 CHESMUT STREET.

NEW STYLE OF BRATES

LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN.

NEWBOLD IL TROTTER.

NO DIS MARKHT STREET

SPECIAL NOTICES. tog, No. 51 CHESSUT Street.

The Bounts Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 521 CHESSUT Street.

The Bounts Fund Commission has remissed its office from No. 412 Funds street to No. 413 CHESSUT Street (arched story), where it will meet shally, as hereiofore, then 373 to 420 P. M.

JOHN D. 12 A. 14 To P. M.

JOHN D. 14 A. 15 To P. M.

JOHN D. 15 To P. M.

JOHN D. 15 To P. M.

JOHN D. 15 To P. M.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH UNION

OF THE

Lehigh Coal and NavigationCompany

Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.

Baing TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been

PAYABLE ON AND AFTER

CLEAR OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAKES.

EDWIN WALTER,

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 5 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penasylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United Battes," approved the 27st day of Anguet. A. D. 15ch, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the lith instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have precured the authority of the owners of more tasm two thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United Mates.

11-25 with Improved the control of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United Mates.

MECHANICS BANK. MECHANICS BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, ascreably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly at the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, cultiful "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States. approved the 170 day of August, 1804, that the Stockholders of the Nechanics Bank of the Club and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have precured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereto, by the laws of the United Barks.

11-21-write-lim

Cankier.

II 22-21

MILITARY NOTICES.

11-09-81

BOUNTY FOR MARINES. — WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bedied mass to perform the dates of a soldier of our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships of war on foreign

Rendervork, No. 311 S. PHONT Street, below Spring Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. O. McCaWLET, and it o'clock and it o'clock.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

DAY, in the lines of the color on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the lines of the Court, FOURTH Street, below Aich, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Christians of all denominations are cordially invited to be resent. The exercises will be conducted by Ministers of the various Evanualized telephones of this city.

E. F. VARD,

SAME BL CHURS. THOMAS T. MASON. DO OFFICE

declared by the Board of Managary.

TUFSDAY, THE 29th INSTANT.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE, THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of Thanksgiving and Irayer, this Office will be open for husiness mill like o'clock A. M.; when it will be closed for the day. The carriers will make their early morning deliveries; the col-

each.

The subscribers, in a word, get in fee simple seven tracis of valuable Oil territory, fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, and continuous to and adjoining several companies now as work, and as no higher price than they might to a body be sold for. The Subscribers organize the Company themselves, elect their officers, and manage their affairs. Wairs.
Shaces are pavable chiner at the time of subscribing, or hen the list is made up. if desired, two or more persons an chib together and take a share. Already the majority is shares are scoured. As the books will positively close

dersigned will meet the Mothers or other Relatives or such destitute Orphans of deceased Pennsylvania Sol-ders and Sallors at results in the city of Padadelphia, at of each desificate Orphanic of observed as a final deliphia, at the Rouss of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, No. 118 S. SEVENTI Street, es the 27d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month (November), between the hours of 9 A, M and 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing applications and making arrangements for the admission of said Orphanic into the Schools and resultations provided by the Said for their maintenance and education.

Said for their maintenance and education.

Superintendent Soldiers' Orphanic.

Language, November 10, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY
For Consultation, Communicating Building, No.
all CHESNET Street.

BOUNTY NOTICE—Whereas, the Communicationers of the Hounty Fund have evidence that a large and increasing number of the volunteers receiving bounds from the city desert with imputing before issuing the viry, and that there is no organized system for the purpose, notice is birefully given that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Mayer, will enterain no claim, and will advise the payment of no bounty to volunteers entiring after this disc, mint the adoption of proper sufsequents shall insure that these who colles to the credit of full-sidelphia shall add to the credit of the disc, the present, the payment of heunty will be continued to records for the beginner army and Naval sprinced to records for the beginner army and Naval sprince, preserry credited to the city of Fulladelphia.

Tarm of service, Four Years.

Tarm of service, Four Years.

ALL THE LOCAL HOUNTIES paid upon cullstoned.

Mathies receive Trips Muney.

For all Farther information apply at the Beardting lendes your,

On the Fundant Servet, below Sprace Street.